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ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL COMMITTEE

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DUS EXAMINATION OF SEED-PROPAGATED VARIETIES OF PAPAYA

*Document prepared by the Office of the Union
(containing a proposal prepared by an expert from Mexico)*

1. The purpose of this document is to consider certain matters concerning the examination of distinctness uniformity and stability (DUS) of seed-propagated varieties of Papaya.
2. At its forty-sixth session, held in Geneva from March 22 to 24, 2010, the Technical Committee (TC) considered the draft Test Guidelines for Papaya, document TG/PAPAYA(proj.6), which covers all varieties of *Carica papaya* L. of the family *Caricaceae*.
3. The TC agreed to amend Chapter 1 of the Test Guidelines to read “These Test Guidelines apply to vegetatively propagated varieties of *Carica papaya* L.” The TC also agreed that the TWPs should be invited to consider how to address the DUS examination of seed-propagated varieties of Papaya on the basis of a document to be prepared by the Leading Expert, Mr. Alejandro Barrientos-Priego (Mexico), and the Office of the Union with a view to revising the Test Guidelines for Papaya to include seed-propagated varieties at the earliest opportunity. It also agreed that the Administrative and Legal Committee (CAJ) should be invited to consider that matter (see document TC/46/15 “Report on the Conclusions”, paragraph 99).
4. The CAJ, at its sixty-second session, held in Geneva on October 18 and 19, 2010, agreed to consider that matter at its sixty-fourth session to be held in Geneva in October 2011 (see document CAJ/62/8 “Report on the Conclusions”, paragraph 25).

5. The structure of the document is as follows:

BACKGROUND INFORMATION.....	3
Explanation of Seed-Propagated Varieties of Papaya.....	3
CONSIDERATION OF THE TEST GUIDELINES FOR PAPAYA BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE IN 2010	4
CONSIDERATION BY THE TECHNICAL WORKING PARTIES AND THE ENLARGED EDITORIAL COMMITTEE	5
Situation in Other Test Guidelines.....	5
Proposal by the Leading Expert for the DUS Examination of Seed-Propagated Varieties of Papaya.....	5
Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops.....	5
Technical Working Party for Vegetables.....	6
Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees.....	6
Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops	7
Enlarged Editorial Committee	7
PROPOSAL BY THE LEADING EXPERT FOR THE DUS EXAMINATION OF SEED-PROPAGATED VARIETIES OF PAPAYA	7
CONSIDERATION BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE	7
CONSIDERATION BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL COMMITTEE.....	8
ANNEX I: Test Guidelines for Hemp (document TG/CAN_SAT(proj.3))	
ANNEX II: Test Guidelines for Carrot (document TG/49/8)	
ANNEX III: Test Guidelines for Spinach (document TG/55/7)	
ANNEX IV: Test Guidelines for Asparagus (document TG/130/4)	

6. The following abbreviations are used in this document:

CAJ:	Administrative and Legal Committee
TC:	Technical Committee
TC-EDC:	Enlarged Editorial Committee
TWA:	Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops
TWC:	Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs
TWF:	Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops
TWO:	Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees
TWV:	Technical Working Party for Vegetables
TWPs:	Technical Working Parties

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Explanation of Seed-Propagated Varieties of Papaya

7. The Leading Expert for the Test Guidelines for Papaya, Mr. Alejandro Barrientos-Priego (Mexico), provided the following explanation concerning seed-propagated varieties of Papaya.

8. The proposal in document TG/PAPAYA(proj.6) was that, for seed-propagated varieties, the description of the variety would be based only on hermaphrodite plants, although protection would be granted for the variety as a whole.

9. In general, there are three sex types in papaya seedlings: male, female and hermaphrodite. Those types cannot be distinguished at the seedling and vegetative stages of growth. In papaya, a selection of the appropriate sex type of the progeny is made for commercial planting because, in general, hermaphrodite plants are grown for fruit, due to their better size and elongated shape. In addition, the use of hermaphrodite plants is essential for seed production.

10. Papaya is grown in many countries as an annual crop because of papaya ringspot virus (PRSV), which is not transmitted by seed.

11. The sex homologues are designated as:

M	male
MH	hermaphrodite
m	female.

12. All combinations of dominant alleles, such as MM, MHMH and MHM, are lethal to the zygote. This makes all males and hermaphrodites into enforced sex heterozygotes. Twenty-five percent of the seeds in their fruits are non-viable.

13. The genotypes for sex are:

Mm	male
MHm	hermaphrodite
mm	female.

Recently, other lethal genes have been detected and the plants are only hermaphrodite.

14. The Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops (TWF), at its thirty-sixth session, held in Kôfu, Japan, from September 5 to 9, 2005, considered document TG/PAPAYA(proj.1) and agreed the use of only hermaphrodite plants.

CONSIDERATION OF THE TEST GUIDELINES FOR PAPAYA BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE IN 2010

“1. Subject of these Test Guidelines

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of *Carica papaya* L. of the family *Caricaceae*.

“2. Material Required

[..]

“2.2 The material is to be supplied in the form of seed or plants.

“2.3 The minimum quantity of plant material, to be supplied by the applicant, should be:

200 seeds in the case of seed-propagated varieties,
or 6 hermaphrodite plants in the case of vegetatively propagated varieties.

In the case of seed, the seed should meet the minimum requirements for germination, species and analytical purity, health and moisture content, specified by the competent authority.

[...]

“3.4 Test Design

“3.4.1 Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 25 hermaphrodite plants in the case of seed-propagated plants or, in the case of vegetatively propagated varieties, in a total of at least 6 hermaphrodite plants or plant parts.

“3.4.2 The design of the tests should be such that plants or parts of plants may be removed for measurement or counting without prejudice to the observations which must be made up to the end of the growing cycle.

“3.5 Number of Plants / Parts of Plants to be Examined

“Unless otherwise indicated, all observations should be made on 25 hermaphrodite plants parts in the case of seed-propagated varieties or, in the case of vegetatively propagated varieties, on 6 hermaphrodite plants or plant parts.

“4.2 Uniformity

“4.2.2 For the assessment of uniformity for seed-propagated varieties, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 25 hermaphrodite plants, one off-type is allowed.

[...]

15. The TC agreed to amend Chapter 1 of the Test Guidelines to read “These Test Guidelines apply to vegetatively propagated varieties of *Carica papaya* L.” The TC also agreed that the TWPs should be invited to consider how to address the DUS examination of seed-propagated varieties of Papaya on the basis of a document to be prepared by the Leading Expert, Mr. Alejandro Barrientos-Priego (Mexico), and the Office of the Union with a view to revising the Test Guidelines for Papaya to include seed-propagated varieties at the earliest

opportunity. It also agreed that the CAJ should be invited to consider that matter (see document TC/46/15 “Report on the Conclusions”, paragraph 99).

CONSIDERATION BY THE TECHNICAL WORKING PARTIES AND THE ENLARGED EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Situation in Other Test Guidelines

16. In their consideration of seed-propagated varieties of papaya, the TWPs were invited to reflect on situations in other Test Guidelines where observations for characteristics are only made on certain plants within a variety. The following examples were provided:

Annex I: Test Guidelines for Hemp (document TG/CAN_SAT(proj.3))

Annex II: Test Guidelines for Carrot (document TG/49/8).

17. At the suggestion of the Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops (TWA) and the Technical Working Party for Vegetables (TWV), the following examples have also been included in this document:

Annex III: Test Guidelines for Spinach (document TG/55/7)

Annex IV: Test Guidelines for Asparagus (document TG/130/4).

Proposal by the Leading Expert for the DUS Examination of Seed-Propagated Varieties of Papaya

18. On the basis that the male, hermaphrodite and female plants cannot be distinguished at the vegetative stage, the Leading Expert for the Test Guidelines for Papaya, Mr. Barrientos-Priego (Mexico), proposed that the vegetative characteristics could be recorded on all those types of plants. However, on the basis that the expression of inflorescence and fruit characteristics differs greatly between female and hermaphrodite plants, it was proposed that the observations for inflorescence and fruit characteristics be made only on hermaphrodite plants.

Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops

19. At its thirty-ninth session, held in Osijek, Croatia, from May 24 to 28, 2010, the TWA considered document TWA/39/25 (see document TWA/39/27 “Report”, paragraphs 79 to 81).

20. The TWA agreed with the approach proposed by the Leading Expert for the Test Guidelines for Papaya, as set out in document TWA/39/25, paragraph 11 (paragraph 17 of this document). In that regard, it agreed that, in Chapter 3.4, it would be important to specify the number of plants that would need to be sown in order to achieve 25 hermaphrodite plants. It also agreed that it might be appropriate to consider the addition of a characteristic for the proportion of male plants, female plants and hermaphrodite plants in the variety, if that characteristic would fulfill the requirements for a characteristic set out in the General Introduction.

21. In order to assist other experts in their consideration of the proposal, the TWA agreed that it would be useful to provide information on the method of propagation of varieties of papaya. It was also agreed that reference might be made to the Test Guidelines for Spinach (document TG/55/7) in an additional annex to the document, with particular regard to the following characteristics:

Proportion of monoecious plants (characteristic 12)

Proportion of female plants (characteristic 13)

Proportion of male plants (characteristic 14).

Technical Working Party for Vegetables

22. The TWV, at its forty-fourth session, held in Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria, from July 5 to 9, 2010, considered document TWV/44/25 (see document TWV/44/34 “Report”, paragraphs 88 to 90).

23. The TWV noted that the situation in Carrot (Annex II to this document) was not quite the same as that with Papaya, because the characteristic “Plants: proportion of male sterile plants” was examined in a special test and all other characteristics were examined on all plants of the variety. However, it agreed that the situation for Asparagus and Spinach was similar to that for Papaya. In that regard, it noted that all the plants of those varieties were observed and a description was made to cover all plants. The TWV agreed that the approach proposed for Papaya by the Leading Expert, as set out in document TWV/44/25, paragraph 11 (paragraph 16 of this document), might be interesting for crops such as Asparagus and Spinach. The TWV noted that a similar situation existed in varieties of *Matthiola incana*, where there were single- and double-flowered plants within a variety.

24. An expert from the International Seed Federation (ISF) requested clarification on what was protected if only certain plants of a variety were described and wondered whether the female plants in such a seed-propagated Papaya variety could be vegetatively propagated and protected as a new variety. In that regard, it was noted that such a vegetatively propagated variety could probably be considered as a new variety (e.g. on the basis of a characteristic for the proportion of male plants, female plants and hermaphrodite plants in the variety), irrespective of whether all the plants in the seed-propagated variety were described, or only the hermaphrodite plants. The TWV also noted that the vegetative characteristics could be recorded on all plants and it was only the inflorescence and fruit characteristics that were proposed to be observed only on hermaphrodite plants.

Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees

25. The TWO, at its forty-third session, held in Cuernavaca, Morelos State, Mexico, from September 20 to 24, 2010, agreed with the approach proposed by the Leading Expert for the Test Guidelines for Papaya, as set out in document TWO/43/27, paragraph 11 (paragraph 16 of this document). It noted that there would be no obstacle to develop additional characteristics for male plants, for example, if that would be useful (see document TWO/43/29 Rev. “Report”, paragraph 88).

Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops

26. The TWF considered document TWF/41/27, as presented by Mr. Barrientos-Priego. The TWF agreed with the approach proposed by Mr. Barrientos-Priego, as set out in document TWF/41/27, paragraph 11 (paragraph 16 of this document) and also agreed with the TWA that, in Chapter 3.4, it would be important to specify the number of plants that would need to be sown in order to achieve 25 hermaphrodite plants. It also agreed with the TWA that it might be appropriate to consider the addition of a characteristic for the proportion of male plants, female plants and hermaphrodite plants in the variety, if that characteristic would fulfill the requirements for a characteristic set out in the General Introduction. It also noted that there would be no obstacle to develop additional characteristics for male plants and female plants if that would be useful (see document TWF/41/30 Rev. "Report", paragraphs 60 and 61).

Enlarged Editorial Committee

27. At the meeting of the Enlarged Editorial Committee (TC-EDC), held in Geneva on January 6, 2011, Mr. Barrientos-Priego reported that, with regard to the suggestion of the TWA, it was not intended to add a characteristic for the proportion of male plants, female plants and hermaphrodite plants.

PROPOSAL BY THE LEADING EXPERT FOR THE DUS EXAMINATION OF SEED-PROPAGATED VARIETIES OF PAPAYA

28. On the basis that the male, hermaphrodite and female plants cannot be distinguished at the vegetative stage, the Leading Expert for the Test Guidelines for Papaya, Mr. Barrientos-Priego (Mexico), proposed that the vegetative characteristics could be recorded on all those types of plants. However, on the basis that the expression of inflorescence and fruit characteristics differs greatly between female and hermaphrodite plants, it was proposed that the observations for inflorescence and fruit characteristics be made only on hermaphrodite plants.

29. At the meeting of the Enlarged Editorial Committee (TC-EDC), held in Geneva on January 6, 2011, Mr. Barrientos-Priego reported that, with regard to the suggestion of the TWA, it was not intended to add a characteristic for the proportion of male plants, female plants and hermaphrodite plants.

CONSIDERATION BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

30. The TC, at its forty-seventh session, held in Geneva from April 4 to 6, 2011, considered document TC/47/15 "DUS Examination of seed-propagated varieties of Papaya" and agreed that a proposed revision of the Test Guidelines should be considered by the TWF at its forty-second session to be held in Hiroshima, Japan, from November 14 to 18 2011 (see document TC/47/26 "Report on the Conclusions").

CONSIDERATION BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL COMMITTEE

31. The Administrative and Legal Committee (CAJ), at its sixty-second session, held in Geneva on October 18 and 19, 2010, noted that the TC, at its forty-sixth session, held in Geneva from March 22 to 24, 2010, had agreed that the Test Guidelines for Papaya should be adopted on the basis that they would apply to vegetatively propagated varieties. The CAJ noted that the TC had agreed that the TWPs should be invited to consider how to address the DUS examination of seed-propagated varieties of Papaya on the basis of a document to be prepared by Mr. Barrientos-Priego and the Office of the Union with a view to revising the Test Guidelines for Papaya to include seed-propagated varieties at the earliest opportunity. The CAJ also noted that the TC had further agreed that the CAJ should be invited to consider that matter (see document TC/46/15 “Report on the Conclusions”, paragraph 99). The CAJ agreed to consider that matter at its sixty-fourth session to be held in Geneva in October 2011 (see document CAJ/62/8 “Report on the Conclusions”, paragraph 25).

32. *The CAJ is invited to:*

(a) note the conclusion of the TC, at its forty-seventh session, as set out in paragraph 30 of this document; and

(b) consider the proposal by the Leading Expert for the DUS examination of seed-propagated varieties of Papaya, as set out in paragraphs 28 and 29 of this document.

[Annexes follow]

TEST GUIDELINES FOR HEMP (DOCUMENT TG/CAN_SAT(PROJ.3))

7. Table of Characteristics/Tableau des caractères/Merkmalstabelle/Tabla de caracteres

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
12.	2101 Time of male (*) 2304 flowering (+) MG	Époque de floraison mâle		Época de la floración masculina		
QN	very early	très précoce		muy precoz	Finola	1
	early	précoce		precoz	Ruby	3
	medium	moyenne		media	Tiborszallási	5
	late	tardive		tardía	Kompolti	7
	very late	très tardive		muy tardía		9
13.	2102 Inflorescence: (*) 2304 anthocyanin (+) VG coloration of male flowers	Inflorescence : pigmentation anthocyanique des fleurs mâles		Inflorescencia: pigmentación antocianica de las flores masculinas		
QN	absent or very weak	nulle ou très faible		ausente o muy débil	Kompolti	1
	weak	faible		débil	Carmen	3
	medium	moyenne		media	Lovrin 110	5
	strong	forte		fuerte		7
	very strong	très forte		muy fuerte		9
14.	2202 Inflorescence: THC (*) 2203 content (+) 2302 2305 MG	Inflorescence : teneur en THC		Inflorescencia: contenido en THC		
QN	(b) absent or very low	nulle ou très faible		ausente o muy bajo	Santhica 23, Hlera, Glukhovskaya 33	1
	low to medium	faible à moyenne		bajo a medio	Férimon, Carmen, Usó 31	2
	medium to very high	moyenne à très élevée		medio a muy alto	Krasnodarskaya, Medisins, Grace	3

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
15.	2102	Plant: proportion of	Plante : proportion	Planta: proporción		
(*)	2202	monoecious plants	de plantes monoïques	de plantas monoicas		
(+)	2302					
	2304					
	VS					
QN	absent or very low	nulle ou très faible		ausente o muy baja		1
	low	faible		baja		3
	medium	moyenne		media		5
	high	élevée		alta		7
	very high	très élevée		muy alta		9
16.	2102	Plant: proportion of	Plante : proportion	Planta: proporción		
(*)	2202	female plants	de plantes femelles	de plantas femeninas		
(+)	2302					
	2304					
	VS					
QN	absent or very low	nulle ou très faible		ausente o muy baja		1
	low	faible		baja		3
	medium	moyenne		intermedia		5
	high	élevée		alta		7
	very high	très élevée		muy alta		9
17.	2102	Plant: proportion of	Plante : proportion	Planta: proporción		
(*)	2202	male plants	de plantes mâles	de plantas		
(+)	2302			masculinas		
	2304					
	VS					
QN	absent or very low	nulle ou très faible		ausente o muy baja		1
	low	faible		baja		3
	medium	moyenne		intermedia		5
	high	élevée		alta		7
	very high	très élevée		muy alta		9

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
18.	2202	Plant: natural height	Plante : hauteur naturelle	Planta: altura natural		
(*)	2302					
(+)	VG/ MG					
QN	(b)	short	basse	baja	Carmen, Uso 31, Finola	3
		medium	moyenne	media	Glukhovskaya 33	5
		long	haute	alta	Dneprovskaya 11	7
19.	2202	Main stem: color	Tige principale : couleur	Tallo principal: color		
(*)	2302					
	VG					
PQ	(b)	yellow	jaune	amarillo	Chamaeleon, Glukhovskaya 10	1
	(c)	medium green	vert moyen	verde medio	Tiborszálási, Hlera	2
		dark green	vert foncé	verde oscuro	Kompolti, Zolotonoshskaya 11	3
		purple	pourpre	púrpura	Fibranova	4
20.	2202	Main stem: length of internodes	Tige principale : longueur de l'entre-nœud	Tallo principal: longitud de los entrenudos		
	2302					
	MS					
QN	(b)	short	courte	corta	Finola, Fasamo	3
	(c)	medium	moyenne	media	Ruby, Sinelnikovskaya 3	5
		long	longue	larga	Dneprovskaya 11	7
21.	2202	Main stem: thickness	Tige principale : épaisseur	Tallo principal: grosor		
	2302					
	MS/ VG					
QN	(b)	thin	mince	delgado	Carmen	1
	(c)	medium	moyenne	medio	Dneprovskaya 11	2
		thick	épaisse	grueso	Carmagnola, Deni	3

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
22.	2202 Main stem: number of grooves					
(+)	VG					
QN	(b) few	peu nombreuses		bajo		1
	(c) medium	moyennement nombreuses		medio	Fedora 17, FibreGem	2
	many	nombreuses		alto	Usó 31, Ruby	3
23.	2204 Main stem: pith in cross-section					
(+)	VG					
QN	(b) absent or very thin	absente ou très fine		ausente o muy delgada		1
	medium	moyenne		media		2
	thick	épaisse		gruesa	Deni	3

8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

8.1 *Explanations covering several characteristics*

Characteristics containing the following key in the second column of the Table of Characteristics should be examined as indicated below:

- (a) Observations should be done on the last opposite, fully expanded leaves
- (b) Male plants should be excluded from the observation
- (c) Observations should be done on the middle third part of the plant.

[Annex II follows]

TEST GUIDELINES FOR CARROT (DOCUMENT TG/49/8)

7. Table of Characteristics/Tableau des caractères/Merkmalstabelle/Tabla de caracteres

	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
31.	VS	Plants: proportion of male sterile plants	Plantes: proportion de plantes mâles stériles	Pflanzen: Anteil männlich steriler Pflanzen	Plantas: proporción de plantas androestériles	
QN	(c)	absent or very low	nulle ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy baja	Nantaise améliorée 2, 1 Touchon
		intermediate	intermédiaire	mittel	intermedio	2
		high	forte	hoch	alta	Nanco, Tino 3
32.	VS	Plant: type of male sterility	Plante: type de stérilité mâle	Pflanze: Typ der männlichen Sterilität	Planta: tipo de androestérilidad	
QL	(c)	brown anther	anthères brunes	braune Antheren	antera marrón	Nanco 1
		petaloid anther	anthères pétaloïdes	petaloide Antheren	antera petaloide	Tino 2

[Annex III follows]

TEST GUIDELINES FOR SPINACH (DOCUMENT TG/55/7)

7. Table of Characteristics/Tableau des caractères/Merkmalstabelle/Tabla de caracteres

	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
12. VS (*) (+)	Proportion of monoecious plants	Proportion de plantes monoïques	Anteil monözischer Pflanzen	Proporción de plantas monoicas		
QN	absent or very low	absente ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy baja	Medania	1
	low	faible	gering	baja	Matador	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Figo	5
	high	grande	hoch	alta	Giraffe, Lazio	7
	very high	très grande	sehr hoch	muy alta	Monnopa	9
13. VS (*) (+)	Proportion of female plants	Proportion de plantes femelles	Anteil weiblicher Pflanzen	Proporción de plantas femeninas		
QN	absent or very low	absente ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy baja	Monnopa	1
	low	faible	gering	baja	Giraffe	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Figo, Medania	5
	high	grande	hoch	alta	Parrot	7
	very high	très grande	sehr hoch	muy alta		9
14. VS (*) (+)	Proportion of male plants	Proportion de plantes mâles	Anteil männlicher Pflanzen	Proporción de plantas masculinas		
QN	absent or very low	absente ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy baja	Monnopa, Parrot	1
	low	faible	gering	baja		3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Medania	5
	high	grande	hoch	alta		7
	very high	très grande	sehr hoch	muy alta		9

8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

8.2 *Explanations for individual characteristics*

Ad. 12: Proportion of monoecious plants

Ad. 13: Proportion of female plants

Ad. 14: Proportion of male plants

Observations on the proportion of monoecious, female or male plants should be made at the beginning of seed setting. The three groups are defined as follows:

Monoecious plants: plants which have both male flowers and female flowers (seeds clearly visible);

Female plants: plants which have only female flowers (seeds clearly visible);

Male plants: plants which have only male flowers.

	<u>Note</u>	<u>Approximate percentage</u>
absent or very low	1	< 10%
	2	20%
low	3	30%
	4	40%
medium	5	50%
	6	60%
high	7	70%
	8	80%
very high	9	> 90%

[Annex IV follows]

TEST GUIDELINES FOR ASPARAGUS (DOCUMENT TG/130/4)

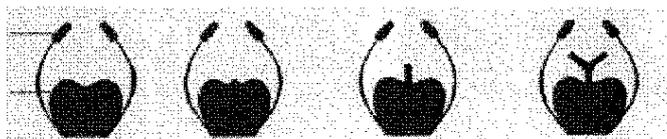
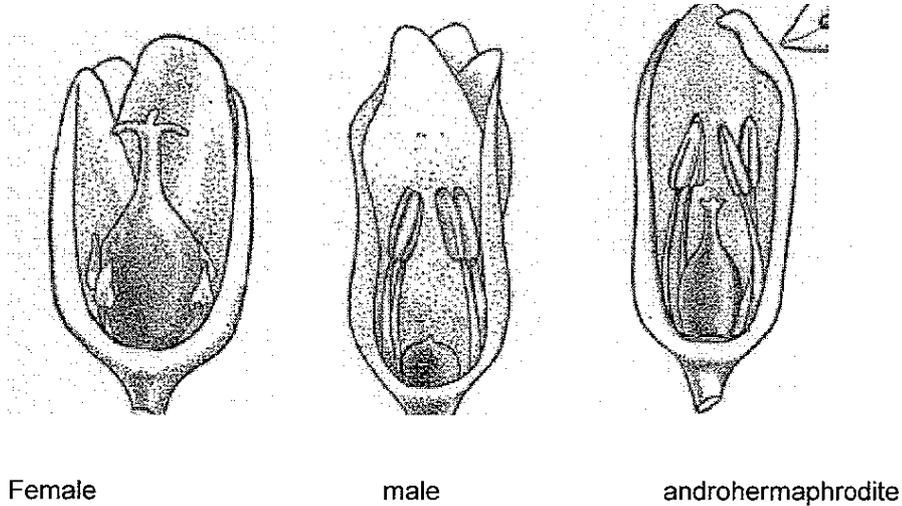
8. Table of Characteristics/Tableau des caractères/Merkmalstabelle/Tabla de caracteres

	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
16. VG (+) (*)	Type of flowering	Type de floraison	Blühtyp	Tipo de floración		
QL	plants with male flowers and plants with female flowers	plantes avec des fleurs mâles et plantes avec des fleurs femelles	Pflanzen mit männlichen Blüten und Pflanzen mit weiblichen Blüten	plantas con flores masculinas y plantas con flores femeninas	Andreas	1
	plants with male and female flowers	plantes avec des fleurs mâles et des fleurs femelles	Pflanzen mit männlichen und weiblichen Blüten	plantas con flores masculinas y femeninas	Argenteuil, Desto	2
	plants with androhermaphrodite flowers and plants with male flowers with style rudiments	plantes avec des fleurs androhermaphrodites et plantes avec des fleurs mâles avec rudiments de style	Pflanzen mit männlich-zwittrigen Blüten und Pflanzen mit männlichen Blüten mit Griffelrudimenten	plantas con flores hermafroditas masculinas y plantas con flores masculinas con estilo	Backlim, Gijnlim	3

8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

8.2 *Explanations for individual characteristics*

Ad. 16: Type of flowering



Type of male flowers: the flowers always have fully developed anthers; the style can be from absent to fully developed, but the stigmas are always rudimentary or absent. Even when two of the three stigmas are present, the flower is considered to be male. The male flower will not produce seeds.

The androhermaphrodite flower has three stigmas and anthers which produce pollen. The flower has the possibility, when self-pollinated, to produce a berry with some seeds.

[End of Annex IV and of document]